

J.S. Firms Get \$1.7 Billion for B-52 Successor

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—The Air Force announced today is proceeding on a plan to design and build seven prototypes as a possible successor to the aging B-52.

North American Rockwell Corp. got a \$1.3 billion contract to the aircraft, and General Electric Co. a \$406.6 million contract engine.

Force Secretary Robert S. Seamans Jr. said the two contracts do not constitute a decision to actually build a fleet of the new B-1 aircraft.

The Air Force estimates that should full-scale production later be authorized, a force of 200 to 250 B-1 bombers would cost upwards of \$13 billion, including the ten-year operational costs.

David Packard, Deputy Defense Secretary, in a letter authorizing the Air Force to proceed with the B-1 development, stressed that any production decision would be "several years away."

SAF Progress

Mr. Packard said that the major factors that will in large part determine whether to go forward into full production will include whatever progress is made in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks currently under way with the Soviet Union, together with success of the development program.

Pentagon officials pointed out that should the arms limitation talks successfully result in a freeze in the size of each nation's missile and bomber forces, it is not considered likely that the replacement of current bombers with advanced models would be serious.

Since the early days of the nuclear age, both the Soviet Union and the United States have maintained both bombers and missiles on the theory that should one country devise an effective defense against one of these systems, the other could still serve to deter a nuclear attack.

The Air Force said it estimates that it would cost more to rebuild and strengthen existing B-52s than it would to build the B-1 itself.

The first flight of the prototype, the Air Force said, should be in 1974. If a decision were made to proceed to production, a spokesman said, the first squadron would be operational in 1976.

The Air Force did not announce many specific details on the expected performance of the B-1.

But it was learned from reliable sources that the plane would be a four-engine, swing-wing bomber capable of speeds between 2.5 and 3 times the speed of sound, with a range of about 10,000 miles, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Marks 1967 War Date with Longest Raid Since Then

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI).—Israel may have been designed to keep the Egyptians marking the anniversary with any large-scale operations of their own.

No major Egyptian attacks were reported.

In Cairo, Egyptians marked the anniversary with special noon prayers led by President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Elsewhere in Israel and the Arab territories it conquered in 1967, relative calm also prevailed, although Arab guerrillas carried out grenade attacks in the Gaza Strip and clashed with an Israeli border patrol on the Jordan River front.

Clash with Guerrillas

An Israeli officer and two guerrillas died in the clash, a military spokesman said. The guerrillas, opening fire on the armed vehicle from less than 20 yards away, also wounded several Israeli soldiers, policemen and soldiers and two television newsmen with the patrol.

In the Gaza Strip, guerrillas threw grenades wounded two Arab children, in the Jibaliya refugee camp and an Arab man in Gaza city, a military spokesman said.

Anticipating possible trouble in the occupied territories, guerrillas had called for business shutdowns and protest demonstrations today and Saturday. Israeli authorities stepped up security in Arab East Jerusalem and throughout the formerly Jordanian West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Witnesses reported trouble only in Nablus, the West Bank's largest town, where scores of Arab youths cursed and stoned shopkeepers who stayed open, until the merchants gave up and closed to make the Nablus shutdown almost completely effective.

And in East Jerusalem, a grenade-wound an Arab policeman standing outside an "old city" police station early this morning. Army and police curfews sealed off the neighborhoods and several suspects were arrested, an Israeli spokesman said.

Business also came to a standstill

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet Orders Psychologist Held for a Month

CAIRO, June 5 (NYT).—Soviet leaders have ordered Iurii Medvedev, a leading Soviet biologist, held for at least a month for psychiatric examinations, relatives said tonight.

Medvedev, author of a book in the West attacking officially imposed genetic tests of the Stalin era and of forced political work, was held by a team of psychiatrists today.

Decision to detain him for a month of examinations, relatives said, suggested that the idea might be planned to him declared mentally incompetent and indefinitely detained.

Medvedev was detained last night in a mental hospital in Kaluga, 85 miles south of Moscow. Last Sunday, a team of psychiatrists found him mentally normal and reportedly told he would be released after a

period of "observation."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 6-7, 1970

Gunman in U.S. Custody

The \$100 Million Hijack That Failed

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—Arthur G. Barkley, 49, of Phoenix, was being held in federal custody today, charged with the hijacking of an airliner for which he demanded a ransom of \$100 million.

The former bread truck driver, who commanded a TWA plane with 51 passengers aboard, was captured at Dulles International Airport near here yesterday when he was hired back to the airport to collect what he thought was the \$100 million he had demanded.

The hijacker, who was identified by the FBI, had forced the airliner to make an earlier stop at Dulles for refueling, to take aboard another pilot, and to pick up \$100,000 as the first installment on the \$100 million he had demanded when he took over the aircraft shortly after it left Phoenix at 8:30 a.m.

After the plane landed, for the second time, the FBI shot out its tires while it was on the runway. In the scuffle that ensued, the original pilot of the Boeing-727, Capt. Dale C. Hupe, a veteran with 23 years' experience, was shot in the abdomen. The FBI reported that Capt. Hupe's condition apparently was not serious.

The hijacker was captured at 7:30 p.m. about seven and a half hours after the plane had been seized in the air.

Soon after the plane took off from Dulles, at 4:34 p.m. according to the FAA, the hijacker realized that a bag stuffed with ransom money did not contain \$100 million. He then radioed in a message allegedly intended for President Nixon: "You don't know the rules of war. You don't even know how to count money."

The hijacker apparently renewed his demand for the full amount and at 6:15 p.m. the



Hijacker—Arthur G. Barkley after his arrest.

plane landed at Dulles for the first time at 8:40 p.m. and remained on the ground for 54 minutes. During that time it took on 47,000 gallons of kerosene jet fuel. It also picked up Capt. Billy Williams, who is qualified for international flights. Capt. Williams is the same pilot who flew the jet hijacked and forced to fly from California to Italy last year.

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

'To Get Even With Society,' the Hijacker Wanted to Destroy the Money, Aircraft and All People Aboard'

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).

—The pilot in the cockpit of the TWA plane with 51 passengers aboard, Arthur G. Barkley said that the man's aim "was to destroy the money, destroy the people aboard."

"This is the price, this is the hangup: he had to get even with society," said Capt. Billy Williams.

Williams and the other passengers aboard the Boeing-727, Capt. Dale C. Hupe, a veteran with 23 years' experience, were shot in the abdomen. The FBI reported that Capt. Hupe's condition apparently was not serious.

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Status Is Entirely Personal

Nixon Appoints Lodge as Envoy to Vatican

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP).—President Nixon announced today that he has named Henry Cabot Lodge, former chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, as a special envoy to the Vatican.

But press secretary Ron Ziegler emphasized that Mr. Lodge would have no formal title or accreditation to the Vatican. The move does not constitute formal diplomatic recognition of the papal state.

Mr. Lodge is expected to make his first visit later this month.

Mr. Ziegler said that there would be two or three such trips each year "as required" and that the duration of Mr. Lodge's stays

would range from two weeks to a month.

Mr. Ziegler said: "The President is asking Mr. Lodge to undertake these periodic visits, to provide for greater continuity in the informal contacts which already have been taking place in the administration and the Vatican since President Nixon took office."

Reversing an earlier White House refusal to take any stand on possible substitutes, the President

contact with the Holy Father, a major spiritual and moral leader with wide-ranging contacts around the world."

Mr. Lodge has been serving as a consultant on the Paris peace

talks and Southeast Asia since December, 1969, when he resigned as the principal U.S. negotiator with the Cambodian government.

Mr. Ziegler made it clear that when he meets with the Pope, he will be representing President Nixon and the United States government.

But by casting the appointment in this manner, the administration avoided a controversy with the Senate that likely would have occurred over a formal diplomatic nomination.

Protestant groups protested last year when rumors circulated that the administration was considering pushing for official representation at the Vatican.

Mr. Lodge will be the first U.S. official to represent the papal state.

The Byrd amendment vote—concerning my more serious objections to the pending Cooper-Church amendment.

"The Byrd amendment reaffirms the constitutional duty of the commander in chief and is consistent with the responsibilities of my office," said Mr. Nixon.

The Byrd amendment vote—concerning the crucial test on the Cambodian issue—is expected to come next Wednesday or within the following few days. Sponsors of the Cooper-Church amendment say the Byrd language would let the President go back into Cambodia any time he pleases without consulting Congress, and thereby

gives him a blank check.

Republican senators had warned the White House, which previously

opposed all amendments on the

Cambodian war, that the Byrd amendment would probably lose

and the Cooper-Church amendment subsequently win unless Mr. Nixon backed the Byrd language.

Even with presidential endorsement, the Byrd language is not assured of adoption. On an earlier

vote, an amendment to void the

Cooper-Church amendment was defeated by 18 votes. With presidential backing, the Byrd amendment is expected to do much better.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon Acts to Avert Total Cambodia Curb by Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP).—President Nixon, in an attempt to ward off a Senate defeat for the administration, last night three times postponed a vote on the

constitutional duty of the commander in chief and is consistent with the responsibilities of my office," said Mr. Nixon.

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Austria	6	5	Libya	6	Plastic
Belgium	30	8	luxembourg	10	Fr
Eire (inc. tax)	1/9	1/9	Morocco	1/9	Dh
Denmark	1/7	1/7	Netherlands	1/8	Fr
France	1/9	1/9	Norway	1/9	Fr
Germany	0.90	0.90	Portugal	6	Esc.
Great Britain	1/6	1/6	Spain	1/5	Esc.
Greece	0.90	0.90	Sweden	1/5	Esc.
Iceland	0.25	0.25	Switzerland	1.00	Sw.
Iran	20	20	Turkey	2.25	T.
Italy	1/9	1/9	United Arab Emirates	2.00	Ar.

Doesn't Expect War Soon

Bar-Lev Sees No Block to Raids Deep Inside Egypt by Israelis

By Stephen Klaistman

JERUSALEM, June 5 (UPI).—Israeli Chief of Staff Haim Bar-Lev said today that the possibility of bombing deep inside Egypt is not foreclosed to Israel.

"I definitely don't think that the road to deep inside Egypt is blocked for our planes," Gen. Bar-Lev said.

He emphasized that "we never announced that we are stopping the bombing deep inside Egypt, just as we never announced that we

were starting it. We did not undertake a specific style or pre-conceived timing on our military operations."

In fact, Israeli bombing missions into central Egypt ceased in mid-April, about the time Soviet pilots began flying air defense missions in the Nile Delta and around Cairo. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has said that Israel will concentrate its bombing attacks in an area 22 miles deep along the 103-mile-long Suez Canal.

In his weekly column today in the Cairo daily Al Ahram, Egyptian Information Minister Mohammed Hassanien Heykal wrote that Israel has been forced to concentrate on the canal because Egyptian strategy keeps them from bombing anywhere else.

Egyptian strategy in this case is understood as a euphemism for Russian pilots, and Gen. Bar-Lev's remarks seem intended to dispel the notion that even the Soviet presence will eliminate a course of action that Israel might one day regard as a strategic necessity.

To Postpone War

"The purpose of our military activities," Gen. Bar-Lev said in an interview with the Tel Aviv newspaper Ma'ariv, "is to postpone war and to achieve a position that is as close to a cease-fire as possible on all fronts."

In answer to a question on whether Israeli pilots would engage Soviet pilots in combat, he said: "If a Soviet pilot will interfere with an Israeli pilot, the Israeli pilot will, nonetheless, fulfill his mission."

Yesterday, the chief of staff declared that Israel's military policy toward Egypt is no longer based on retaliation, but on continuous activity.

Gen. Bar-Lev also said that there is less danger of all-out war now than in 1967 because of improved Israeli security, stemming from the occupation of lands won from Arab states during the 1967 six-day war.

"Today, Israel's strategic situation is good," he said in a press conference. "In this spring of 1970, I don't think that we are heading for a war."

Different Situation

The assessment is shared by Israeli both in and out of government. Gen. Elad Peled, who led divisional forces in the northern Jordan Valley and in the Golan Heights during the six-day war, believes Israel's new borders, and the replacement of Egyptian air bases in the Sinai with Israeli bases, drastically alter the strategic situation.

Despite this tempered optimism, one observer sees war as a real possibility if the Soviet build-up in Egypt continues. He agrees with Gen. Peled that the Russians cannot tolerate "a Finland" in the Middle East.

There is a consensus, however, that in Gen. Peled's words, there is "no analogy between June, 1967, and June, 1970." The general, now a high official of the state electric company and a frequent military commentator on Israeli radio, said that in '67, the threat to the very existence of Israel was so big that the question was to be or not to be.

"Now, there is no threat to the very existence of the state of Israel and daily life in the state of Israel."

(Continued from Page 1)
in the West Bank town of Ramallah and in East Jerusalem. Witnesses said almost 90 percent of the shops in the Old City closed.

Midday Incident

But the midday hours, when worshippers emptied from Moslem sabbath prayer services in the mosques and the threat of demonstrations was least, passed without incident. The Moslems streamed home, leaving the streets almost deserted except for red-clad Israeli paratroopers, reinforced police patrols and fewer tourists than usual. Some Christian souvenir shops stayed open to cater to the tourists.

To forestall trouble, Israeli authorities took into preventive custody dozens of West Bank Arabs whom they considered potential ring-leaders of demonstrations. Arab town fathers and village headmen were warned to exert their influence against disturbances.

Meanwhile, an Israeli spokesman announced the death of a soldier who was wounded in last Saturday's Egyptian commando raid across the Suez Canal. He was the 14th Israeli fatality in that attack.

Cairo Cheers Nasser

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI).—Cheering crowds hailed President Gamal Abdel Nasser with the Moslem war cry "Allah Akbar" (God Is Great) as the Egyptian head of state drove to noon prayers today to mark the third anniversary of the Middle East war.

But for the first time in a week, dusk fell without the issue of any official communiqué announcing new battles.

Mr. Nasser drove in an open car to the Saida Zainab mosque in Cairo as crowds five and six deep lined both sides of the streets chanting "We Shall Fight, We Shall Fight."

Prayers were offered for troops killed during the 1967 war.

At the same time, in Amman, thousands of people marched peacefully in demonstrations marking the third anniversary of the June 1967 war.

In Damascus the army displayed some of its armaments in public squares and there were rallies in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Flagged buses whose passengers shouted slogans in support of Palestinian guerrilla action toured the streets of Beirut distributing leaflets to the public denouncing "Israeli aggression."

Russia Warns Indochina Reds Against Red China Threat

(Continued from Page 1)
Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has not broken diplomatic relations with the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh as have Peking and Hanoi, although Soviet Ambassador Sergei Kudryavtsev has returned home on what has been described as "regular home leave."

Western diplomats, who have been looking for firm clues as to Moscow's intentions, believed today's article underscored Moscow's unhappiness with the policy being followed not only by Peking but by Hanoi as well.

The article, entitled "Asia and the Peking Khans," was in line with the most recent policy statement on China published in Pravda on May 18, in which Peking was accused of seeking total domination, "if not of the whole world, then of Asia."

The main direction of Chinese expansionism has become Southeast

and Southern Asia," the Novoye Vremya article said.

"Now and his followers are undertaking practical steps for asserting Chinese domination in South and Southeast Asia. To do this, Peking tries to create in the whole region an atmosphere of permanent internal conflict," it said.

Peking is trying to transform the strife in those countries, the journal said, "into steps on a staircase leading to the final establishment of Chinese hegemony in Southeast and South Asia."

Meddling in Cambodia

On Cambodia, after noting previous interference by Chinese in Phnom Penh affairs, the article said, "The meddling by the Chinese in Cambodian affairs is one of the factors that pushed the rightist forces of Cambodia to a governmental overthrow and closer relations with the American imperialists."

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world, HARRY WINSTON, is cut in his own workshop, 29 avenue Montaigne, Paris. His choice is unlimited. It is also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan: "from the mine to the jewel".



HORRORS AT HOME—Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot brought the horrors faced by American prisoners of war in North Vietnam home graphically in an exhibit in the U.S. Capitol. With the permission of Congress, Mr. Perot's United We Stand organization erected two copies of North Vietnamese prison cells—with prisoners—in the crypt of the Capitol, where thousands of visitors pass by each week.

France and Russia Still Wide Apart on European Détente

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 5.—France and the Soviet Union have "close" views for ending the Middle East and Indochinese conflicts, but are still wide apart on their ideas about detente for Europe.

On the Soviet Union's talks with West Germany, Mr. Gromyko showed more reserve today than he had on his visit. He said the Soviet contacts with Bonn had been "useful; how they will go later, I don't know."

The communiqué referred to both countries' dedication to the principle of "non-intervention" in the internal affairs of other countries.

The two countries observed similarly that "important conversations relative to great European problems" were going on, and among these were "the Big Four talks on Berlin."

Both countries agreed that a security conference would be a means to reinforce the detente and left it at that.

Main Goals

One of Mr. Gromyko's main goals here was to rally the French more actively behind the idea of a security conference. The French, however, refused to budge on Berlin and were asking privately today whether other Western countries would take as firm a position.

The communiqué put the emphasis on the positive, but still did not really ring of agreement. Even in the area of bilateral cooperation there were no revelations, and no reference to any French investment in Soviet projects.

The WECU, whose purpose is to promote the concept of European political union, is the only purely European political organization linking Britain with the six members of the Common Market.

As such, it is regarded as a potentially useful vehicle for behind-the-scenes resolution of certain problems that formerly barred enlargement of the Common Market to include Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

The communiqué condemned membership by Britain and the other three applicants. However, the present French government of President Pompidou has abandoned much of the past French resistance, and France's return to the European Community made clear today that he interprets the change to mean that the WECU permanent council can discuss a major world political event only when so instructed by all seven governments.

Today's closed-door meeting reportedly was highlighted by general discussion of Bonn's various negotiations with Eastern Europe and the possibility that they might eventually lead to multilateral talks on such subjects as balanced force reductions and a European security conference.

Italian Campaign Over, Balloting Begins Sunday

By John M. Goshko

ROME, June 5 (AP).—Center-left and opposition parties wound up Italy's regional election campaign tonight with an estimated 20,000 rallies throughout the country.

The state television service carried appeals by all parties directed at nearly 36 million Italians eligible for the voting Sunday and Monday. Italian law bars any campaigning after midnight tonight.

The voters will elect legislatures for 15 new regions, in addition to 119 provincial councils and 6,634 municipal councils.

The Communists are expected to gain control of at least two regions. The vote is also regarded as a test of strength for the national center-left government of Premier Mariano Rumor, which was formed last March 27.

France Ends WEU Boycott: Britain's EEC Bid Improves

By John M. Goshko

BONN, June 5 (WP).—The ministerial council of the West European Union (WEU) began a two-day meeting here today, with France resuming its participation after a 15-month boycott of the seven-nation organization.

France's return was generally interpreted as a hopeful portent of progress for the negotiations that begin next month on British entry into the European Economic Community.

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In the past, France has blocked membership by Britain and the other three applicants. However, the present French government of President Pompidou has abandoned much of the past French resistance, and France's return to the European Community made clear today that he interprets the change to mean that the WECU permanent council can discuss a major world political event only when so instructed by all seven governments.

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Defector Says Hanoi Tipped On U.S. Plans

Raid Targets Known Day Early Since '69

By William J. Coughlin
SAIGON, June 5.—One of the highest-ranking officers to defect from the North Vietnamese Army said here today that Communist forces have known of all planned allied military operations in Vietnam, including the Cambodian invasion, from one to four days ahead of time.

He said that since 1969, the targets of all B-52 raids generally have been known 24 hours in advance, although the warning time occasionally shrinks to as little as one hour.

Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Thanh, alias Han Thanh, made his statements at a press conference arranged by the South Vietnamese Army. Its spokesman said the 46-year-old Vietnamese officer gave himself up at a military outpost in Tay Ninh province, May 20. He was identified as deputy commander of Communist Military Sub-Region 2, which included Saigon.

Col. Nang said the allied invasion of Cambodia upset Communist plans for a May offensive in South Vietnam. His description of the planned campaign against South Vietnamese cities and towns fit what American intelligence sources as early as April had described as plans for "Campaign X."

This called not only for a drive against Saigon, but also for a campaign of assassinations of village and hamlet officials in the pacification program.

COSVN Near Memot

The North Vietnamese officer said advanced notice of allied military plans was relayed to North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military units by COSVN, the Communist military headquarters for South Vietnam, which he said was located about nine miles north of the plantation town of Memot, prior to the American invasion of Cambodia May 1.

Questioned about the alleged breach of U.S. and South Vietnamese military security, a U.S. military spokesman in Saigon said, "This is an intelligence matter. We cannot confirm or deny what the man said."

Col. Nang said he was informed of coming allied incursions into his area of Cambodia as early as April 29, although the actual attack against his unit did not occur until May 2.

He said the units in his area of the Parrot's Beak were ordered to defend the supply depot in their region but were overwhelmed by allied artillery and air support, losing two-thirds of their strength. He put the number of Communists killed and missing in the action at 1,000 before the order to withdraw was received.

In a press conference such as this, there is of course no way to assess whether the guest of honor is stating his true feelings or what he expects his audience would like to hear. But he made these additional points:

• As a result of the Cambodian invasion, the morale of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops is "really shaky and their belief in a military victory is diminished very much."

• Due to heavy losses of food supplies, ammunition and weapons, Communist forces no longer have the ability to mount a large-scale offensive.

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Laird Plans Pacific Conference

Redeployment Talks Set After U.S. Quits Cambodia

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has disclosed that President Nixon's senior military advisers would meet in the Pacific for what he called a "major redeployment conference" shortly after the last United States troops are withdrawn from Cambodia on June 30.

The purpose of the conference, Mr. Laird said yesterday, would be to designate units that could be withdrawn from Vietnam under the President's timetable announced Wednesday. He provided no further details, but presumably the conference would also deal with the deployment of units remaining in Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon told the nation in a televised address Wednesday that the Cambodian operation was going so well that Mr. Laird has resumed the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and that

Mr. Laird appeared on a special one-hour television program "Meet the Press," which was telecast nationally. Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, outgoing chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also appeared on the program and they defended American policy in Indochina.

Disclosing the administration's plan for a "major redeployment conference," Mr. Laird said, "we are held in Hawaii shortly after the last American troops are withdrawn from Cambodia on June 30."

The purpose of the conference, he said, would be to designate units that would be withdrawn under the President's current withdrawal timetable. It would be attended by members of the administration and senior U.S. military commanders.

Both Mr. Laird and Gen. Wheeler agreed with the President's assessment, in his televised speech, that the issue will probably be decided by a handful of votes.

According to one senator, the White House had been relu-
tantly earlier to endorse the Byrd proposal for fear that it would be defeated, anyhow, and that would have paved the way for two embarrassing defeats of the President in a row—first on Byrd, then on the Cooper-Church measure itself.

The Byrd language, if adopted, would change only one provision of the Cooper-Church amendment. President Nixon's letter to Sen. Scott also said other provisions should be altered so they would not restrict Mr. Nixon's Guam Doctrine, "establishing a policy for Asian nations to defend themselves with American material assistance and technical help."

Asked if the administration's reference apparently was to a provision of the Cooper-Church amendment which prohibits the U.S. from financing other countries which might wish to support Cambodia with military advisers, instructors and other aid.

Also deleted was the \$80 million military aid approved by the Appropriations Committee for the Peace Corps during the year beginning July 1. The annual authorization bill for the Peace Corps has not yet been passed by the House, and the Foreign Affairs Committee said the program logically should be given new life before its budget is approved.

The Peace Corps outlay could be added to the aid bill by the Senate or be approved in another bill after it is authorized.

The Appropriations Committee had earlier this week cut the foreign aid request of the Nixon administration by 25 percent and defeated all efforts to cut it further on the floor. The bill totals \$1 billion, including special relief programs such as aid to Cuban refugees and contributions to International Development Assoc.

Drive Stalled In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

believe that the enemy aim is pressure and harassment, not seizure of the city.

At 10 a.m. today, the battalion headquartered in Saigon was waiting for the word to move out toward Seth Bo. The apparent problem was that the other government battalion, its commander wounded, was somehow bogged down nearby—and the attack could not be made together.

There was sporadic firing down the road toward Seth Bo. A jeep carrying a wounded Cambodian soldier

The Other War in Cambodia

Nine hours before President Nixon delivered his interim report to the nation on Indo-China, the Senate decisively turned down an effort to nullify the Cooper-Church amendment, which would restrict future military activities in Cambodia. Nothing the President subsequently said in his nationwide address has lessened the need for congressional action to curb further arbitrary moves that might extend the Southeast Asian conflict.

Although Mr. Nixon hailed the invasion of Cambodian sanctuaries as having gone off even better than planned, he presented no convincing evidence that the "most successful operation of this long and difficult war" will in the end prove more effective than earlier "successes" in shortening the conflict or saving American lives.

The President said it will take "months" for the enemy to replace his losses. But he did not attempt to predict how many months, perhaps because the Communists now have seized new river routes down which they can float fresh supplies, even in the rainy season. At any rate, sometime after the withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia by the end of this month but before the promised withdrawal of 150,000 additional American troops from Vietnam next spring, the situation in the sanctuaries is likely to return to that which has existed, by the President's own account, for the past five years. That basic problem will remain unsolved.

There is a larger area of conflict in Cambodia that is even more ominous. Although Mr. Nixon pledged once more to have all

American troops and advisers out of the sanctuaries by June 30, he did not promise they would not return and he was disturbingly vague about the future activities of Saigon, which indicates it will keep its forces indefinitely on Cambodian soil.

The President failed to discuss the political and long-term military implications of Saigon's persisting intervention, not only in the sanctuaries but deep inside Cambodia in obvious support of the weak Lon Nol government. It is this apparent new American commitment by proxy to another uncertain anti-Communist Southeast Asian regime that is most troubling to many senators and other thoughtful citizens.

Mr. Nixon did renew, in one brief paragraph, his previous offers for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam, including presumably his hopeful April 20 proposal for political accommodation. He offered support for the efforts of the 11-nation Djakarta conference to restore Cambodian neutrality. Although he failed to note that the Djakarta meeting emphasized diplomatic solutions and eschewed the kind of military intervention Washington has been urging on Saigon, Bangkok and others.

Diplomacy still offers the best hope for extricating Americans from Southeast Asia with honor and safety. Diplomacy might yet succeed if President Nixon encouraged his State Department to undertake the same kind of bold initiatives he has permitted at the Pentagon in the misbegotten Cambodian affair.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Misdirected Economy

The deep cut in foreign-aid funding voted by the House Appropriations Committee is another glaring example of this country's misplaced priorities.

Seen in terms of an inflationary budget that grossly neglects urgent domestic needs, the committee decision to hack 25 percent from President Nixon's extremely stringent foreign-aid request is perhaps not surprising. In fact, some aid officials are frankly relieved that the appropriations did not fare even worse, considering the state of the nation and their sad experience in recent years.

But when viewed in relation to the needs of the developing countries and in comparison to the huge sums the United States is spending in other areas related to its national security and overseas interests, the recommended aid appropriation is ludicrously inadequate. The \$1.276 billion that has been earmarked for economic aid, if it stands, will mean a further decline in absolute and relative American contributions to international development at a time of growing needs and opportunities and a further retreat from the goal of 1 percent of gross national product which other developed nations have accepted as their target for international assistance.

While no one can deny the claims of unmet

national needs, no one will believe that the world's wealthiest nation cannot afford to do better, especially when this country lavishes billions on what is increasingly recognized at home and abroad as a futile and self-damaging military adventure in Southeast Asia. The military and economic aid budget for Southeast Asia alone—which is contained in a separate appropriation—is nearly twice the amount the House committee has recommended for economic assistance to the rest of the world.

Before accepting the recommendations of their Appropriations Committee, House members should recall the message of Indonesia's astute President Suharto, who stressed during a visit to Washington the importance of economic development in combating subversion. Without development, Suharto said, "all our hopes for a modern democratic society... will become an illusion."

Suharto speaks for 120 million Indonesians. His remarks are equally applicable to India, with a population of more than half a billion, and to dozens of other nations where lagging development threatens to provoke uncontrollable chaos.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Cambodian Ledger

President Nixon has reported to friends and opponents alike that the limited operations by American troops in eastern Cambodia have been a success. But the gentleman in the White House spoke in his TV address about only one side of the ledger. He said little about Cambodia itself. The moment the American troops withdraw over the border back to South Vietnam, the land of the Khmer will find itself, in effect, occupied by three Asian neighbors...

—From the Times (London).

Franco-Soviet Talks

No doubt it has been agreed [in the Franco-Soviet talks] to set up regular talks between Moscow and Paris on the evolution of the situation in the Far East. Foreign Minister Gromyko showed an interest on this subject which is probably motivated by the extreme embarrassment felt by the U.S.S.R. over Southeast Asian events and the increasingly important role played by China in that part of the world. But the Soviet minister was far more reserved when it came to the examination of the situation in the Middle East and the very grave problem of the increase in aid given by the U.S.S.R. to Egypt. The peace efforts of the Big Four will only succeed when the two adversaries esteem that the way to get out of the present deadlock is to negotiate directly with each other. Only then can the good offices of the four powers come into action decisively. The massive aid given to Egypt not only encourages its intransigence but also justifies an equivalent amount of American aid to Israel—consequently, this places an insurmountable obstacle on the road to peace. It is regrettable that Mr. Gromyko refused to recognize this.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

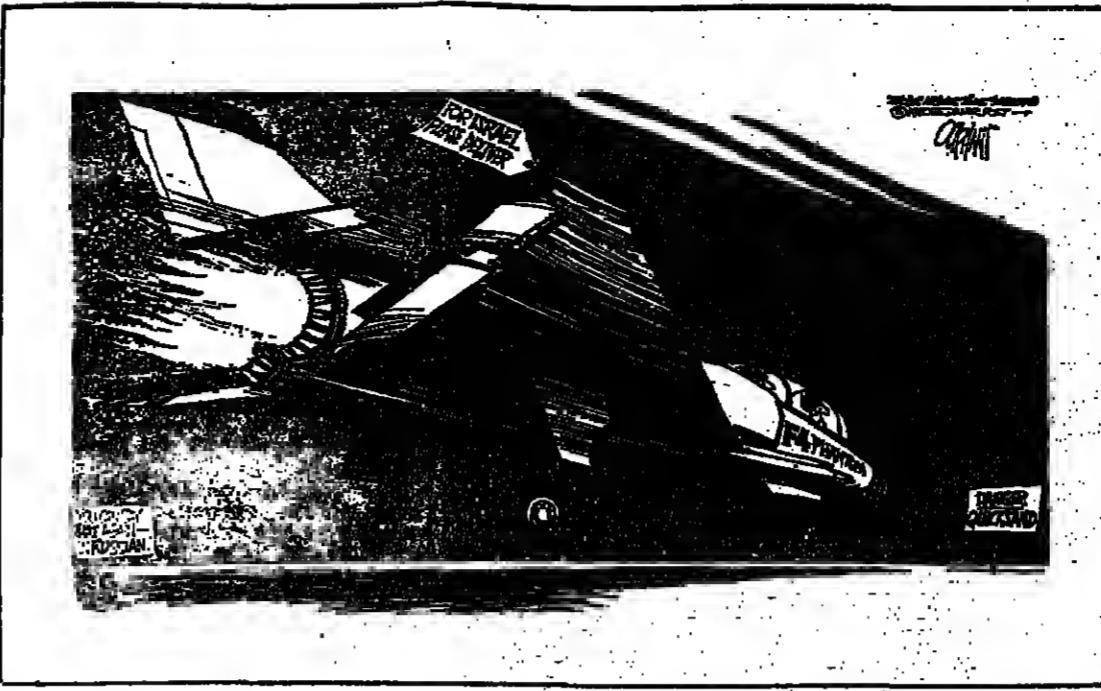
June 6, 1895

HONG KONG—The Chinese forces in North Formosa have become completely disorganized at the approach of the Japanese troops. The people have joined with the soldiery and large bands are going through the country rioting and looting. Government buildings have been burned. The republic in the island has collapsed and President Tang has fled. Foreigners are safe but are very anxious.

Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1920

WARSAW—Important operations are in progress on the front between the Dvina, Lake Turoz, and Borysow, and particularly in the region of Lepel. Breaking the resistance of the Bolsheviks in their last fortified positions, the Poles have advanced on an average 30 kilometers, despite the difficult ground and the damage to roads and bridges. Marshal Pilsudski is directing the operations.



The Nixon Report

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon made Cambodia sound good on the TV and other night that it was more than a pity to leave the place. "All our military objectives have been achieved," he said, and the whole adventure was "the most successful operation of this long and difficult war."

Well, maybe so, but the President has a way of making complicated and even disastrous things sound so simple and even triumphant that one wonders. His "interim report" on Cambodia was more like a lawyer's argument or even a TV commercial complete with movies, than a presidential statement on a major world event, but its political wallop should not be underestimated.

He was talking to a country that wants to pay neither the price of victory or defeat in Southeast Asia. It wants out without seeming to give up, and Nixon understands this yearning very well.

Accordingly, he passed over lightly the division in the country over the invasion, the weakness of the Cambodian government, the extension of the war, the uproar about Cambodia in the Senate and the military problem next spring after another 100,000 Americans come home.

He dealt primarily with the immediate problem and concentrated on the immediate military success. He had been criticized unmercifully, he said, for going into Cambodia, but the invasion was an unqualified success that crippled the enemy, demonstrated the growing confidence, skill and valor of the South Vietnamese, saved American lives, shortened the war and reassured his timetable for bringing the boys back home.

Who wants to argue against all this—especially since it will take at least a year to estimate the strategic effects of the invasion? Nobody is in a position to question the President's figures on the captured enemy equipment. Nobody is against saving American lives, shortening the war or bringing the U.S. expeditionary forces back home. The President's appeal for popular support came during the Senate debate on limiting his authority in Cambodia and he timed the withdrawal of 50,000 more men from Vietnam for Oct. 15, just before the November congressional elections.

This is a very delicate operation. It involves proclaiming victory and condemning his critics, while pulling out as fast as he can. Peace and withdrawal were the main themes of his TV broadcast, and while they were blurred by his political maneuver, by his claims of victory and the glory of the South Vietnamese, it would probably be wise to wait and see whether he is not really following the policy of Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., of claiming victory and coming home.

enemy troops and material where I find it necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

Also, when the President ordered the invasion of Cambodia, he said at his May 8 news conference that he expected that the South Vietnamese troops would come out approximately at the same time. (July 1,) "because when we come out, our logistical support and air support will also come out with them."

In his TV broadcast, however, Nixon made Cambodia sound good on the TV and other night that it was more than a pity to leave the place. "All our military objectives have been achieved," he said, and the whole adventure was "the most successful operation of this long and difficult war."

Well, maybe so, but the President has a way of making complicated and even disastrous things sound so simple and even triumphant that one wonders. His "interim report" on Cambodia was more like a lawyer's argument or even a TV commercial complete with movies, than a presidential statement on a major world event, but its political wallop should not be underestimated.

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Russia on the Offensive in Mideast

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—New facts about Soviet arms deliveries to the Kremlin's Arab client states have now shed a lurid new light on the Kremlin's Middle Eastern aims. The aims are to beat the Israelis to their knees or to destroy Israel absolutely.

These, one must further conclude, have been the aims ever since Israel's magnificent but humiliating defeat of the Kremlin's Arab clients in the six-day war. The evidence is now clear, in fact, that the Soviet pilots flying MiG-21s in Egypt represent only one stage in a long-range plan, which has always had these aims.

After the six-day war, it may be recalled, the Soviets soon began arms shipments to Egypt and Syria on an emergency basis. Since the Egyptians and Syrians had virtually lost their entire armed forces, the arms shipments were at first interpreted as being purely defensive in purpose.

Unfortunately, this interpretation is now shown to have been wrong. The quantities of arms the Soviets have shipped are simply too enormous to be consistent with a defensive purpose. The aims have clearly been offensive from the outset. If you doubt this, consider the following chilling figures.

Arms Comparison

Before the six-day war, the Egyptians had 200 tanks and the Syrians had 350. Today, the Soviets have provided Egypt with 1,600 tanks and the Syrians with 1,000. Before the six-day war, again, the Egyptians had 400 pieces of heavy artillery, and the Syrians 200. Today, the Soviets have provided the Egyptians with 1,600 heavy artillery pieces, and the Syrians with 1,000.

The contrast in planes is even more startling. The Egyptian Air

Force has been increased from 180 planes in 1967 to 600 today, including 170 MiG-21s and 160 Sukhoi bombers in the supersonic category. The Syrian Air Force has been comparably increased, from 55 aircraft in 1967 to 260 today.

The 100 MiG-21s of the most advanced model that the Soviet pilots are flying in Egypt, are additional to the figures given above for the Egyptian Air Force. And without counting the planes given the Egyptians and Syrians, just those 100 MiG-21s being flown by Soviet pilots considerably outnumber the Israeli Air Force's antique present stock of supersonic Phantoms and Mirages.

War of Attrition

No one in his senses can read the foregoing figures without reaching a grim conclusion. The Soviet arms shipments were obviously planned, from the first, to give the Arab client states enough steel weight of metal to crush Israel. That is the only possible interpretation. And this in turn explains Gamal Abdel Nasser's declaration of a "war of attrition" last year.

By that time, the bulk of the Soviet arms had already been delivered. As Gen. Moshe Dayan told this reporter during a recent trip to Israel, "Both Nasser and his Soviet bosses really believed they had enough weight to crush us." But this first stage of the plan went wrong, because of the dash and brilliance of the tiny Israeli Air Force.

The Israeli Air Force checked the war of attrition by proving to Nasser, and indeed to Nasser's Soviet advisers, that no target in Egypt was safe from Israeli bombing attacks. The threat of those attacks was the deterrent that took the pressure off Israel's Suez defenses for many months on end.

Freedom of the Screen

Because of cuts made in my article yesterday about the banning in France of the Italian film about the Algerian war, "The Battle of Algiers," the main purpose of the case was obscured.

The matter is not what the merits of the film are or whether it is free from propaganda, but the fact that it has been forbidden in deference to political pressure. If there is to be freedom of the screen, it must be freedom for all, however biased the views of some may seem to others. The objective of the fight against censorship will be summed up in two words: "No censorship."

THOMAS QUINN CURTISS.

Paris.

Letters

Wilson and Heath

Joseph Kraft's column "Yesterday's Men" (May 21) is a classic example of the banality which seeps from American politics into the commentaries of Americans on the politics of others. It is inaccurate in almost every piece of evidence it cites for its picture of the "dizzy pace" of British life, the "monumental failure" of Harold Wilson, and his "largely superficial" differences from Edward Heath.

Kraft's horror at Wilson's failure is hardly fair-minded in an article supposedly comparing alternatives. Failure to bring peace in France is hardly unique to Wilson; his failure to come out and condemn American policy is deplorable, but at least he does not share Conservative enthusiasm for it and contempt for its peace-making efforts is something else.

Failure to enter the EEC is neither certain nor attributable to Wilson, but given present EEC policies, it is something both Britain and the developing world may be thankful for. Failure over Rhodesia is regrettable, but a sanctions policy and a refusal to sell arms to South Africa is not as lamentable as Conservative appeasement of racial regimes. Failure to prevent wildcat strikes is better than bringing about a rapid deterioration in an industrial relations situation that is still better than that of the United States. Yet this would be the result of the continuing Conservative desire to introduce unworkable legislation. A failure to end the devaluation and bring an end to Conservative economic policies sooner would have saved lost output and wasted years for thousands of unemployed.

The absurdity of joining together Wilson's election in 1964 with Nixon's in 1968 is added by Kraft's claim that the nationalization of steel and the docks and such welfare programs as a new pensions scheme is something that must be known. The garage had telephoned to alert him.

As Gen. de Gaulle might have put it: "Que c'est bon, que c'est grand, que c'est généreux, le gaélique français!"

J. R. HUIZINGA.

Nag, Nag, Nag
 Why don't you retire Dick Rockback on a pension?

GEOFFREY D. RORABACK.

Meudon, France.

But 'Twas a Famous Victory

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Ironists who write our history will take much pleasure in the Cambodian adventure. For in the end it seems likely to confound both the claims of its author, President Nixon, and some of the fears of its critics.

By logical standards, the invasion of Cambodia by American and South Vietnamese troops ought to be rated a disaster—for the Cambodians, for the prospect of a political settlement in Southeast Asia, for the peace of America. But at this point there seems a chance that it will inadvertently help to achieve, by one of those dialectics of history, the very objective its critics would wish: a more certain American withdrawal from Vietnam.

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The Communists can also begin to build a political base in Cambodia, perhaps operating under the cover of the Sihanouk regime. There are reports of larger native Cambodian elements in the army with the Vietnamese in the enemy force.

In the opinion of the most experienced correspondents in Indochina—American and British and French—the hope of preventing a wholesale Communist take-over in Cambodia once the American forces are withdrawn is slim. We shall have in Phnom Penh a government and political structure even weaker than Saigon's, and threatening to collapse on an even wider front.

Another result will probably be to strengthen the insurgents in Hanoi, those who have argued that

America will crack internally if the war is kept going long enough. And as the Russians obviously fear, Cambodia has increased the uncompromising influence of China in Southeast Asia.</p

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PARIS, June 5.—Auctioneers do not usually give names to their sales. Otherwise Maitres Ader and Picard would doubtless have called their auction at the Palais Galliera Wednesday "Surprising Paintings."

The most fascinating of the works included in this sale of modern masters is perhaps a still life, "Clarinet et Bouteille de Rhum," dated 1911. You feel dead sure it is by Picasso working in his very best cubist style until you read the signature on the back to the canvas: Georges Braque (1882-1963).

Braque worked with Picasso and a few other friends, among others Juan Gris, at Céret. These days Picasso seems to get most of the credit for developing the cubist style—but that painting by Braque in the Ader-Picard sale would give anyone pause for thought. The quality of this work is too great to make the idea of an imitation of Picasso plausible. All one can say is that the two great painters thought along strangely similar lines.

Will the Braque painting come near the \$228,000 that a similar painting by Picasso reached in December, 1969? Possibly not. But if it doesn't, it will be because works that are not typical of a given artist's mature style are normally undervalued, financially speaking. Aesthetically, the Braque painting is remarkable. And at least one very great artist thought so himself: Le Corbusier, the late architect, bought the painting at auction in 1923. It was then part of the collection of that most discerning art patron, the famous dealer Kahnweiler.

Back to the "French-line" atmosphere

on board the river-boat!

A Watercolor

Next on the list of surprising works in the sale comes a watercolor sketch reminiscent of the amusing 1900 style of posters. One is reminded of Sem. The vivid blues and reds are gay; the highly figurative portraits of ladies in feathers and gentlemen with bristling mustaches are quite amusing. It takes a minute to realize that the signature, really, is that of Picasso. He did the watercolor in 1904 as a preliminary study for a poster to advertise a melodrama, "Hôtel de l'Ouest," Chambre 22, written by Gustave Coquiot and Jean Laurin. The play was performed at the Grand Guignol, where audiences were regularly served with terrifying characters and bloody theatrical crimes. For some reason, Picasso's sketch was rejected and never printed. The auctioneers are hoping to see it reach the whacking sum of \$50,000. Hoping never hurt a soul, of course. The historical interest seems to be the basis for their hopes.

Surprising—but also masterly—is André Derain's oil landscape, painted in 1913. It is distinctly Cézanne-like in feeling. Even the palette, with its pale bluish greens, might be the great master's own. But the layout is bolder. The idea of a close-up of tree trunks, worthy of modern photography, is typical of Derain. And the brushstrokes are broader than those of Cézanne. Here is a great work of art with undertones of fauvism.

At a lower level in the price range is a quirky interesting painting by Eugène Carrière. This painter has often met with harsh criticism. For example, Degas didn't think much of him. Referring to the blurred look of Carrière's interior scenes—always in brownish, yellowish hues—Degas said, "People have been smoking in the children's room." The picture in the sale is, as usual, misty and brownish but there is something striking in the closed eyes—one might almost say empty, as the eyes of a blind man—sprouting out of the darkness. The subject, a violinist playing, is unusual for Carrière. It certainly deserves a closer look than canvases by this painter usually get.

Finishing up the sale is a sprinkling of works by some fellow travelers of Impressionism: Armand Guillaumin (1843-1927), not at his very best, Henry Moret (1856-1913), Etchison as ever; Albert Lebourg (1849-1928); Gustave Loiseau (1865-1935); and Maximilien Luce (1858-1941), in one of his less inspired days. Here is the equivalent of last week's sale at Sotheby's (IHT, May 30-31)—leaving out, of course, the Derain and the Braque, both outstanding works.

Two remarkable items deserve more than a passing tribute in the forthcoming sale of objets d'art at the Palais Galliera to be conducted by the Ader-Picard group on Friday.

The first is a small commode with bombe sides, bearing the stamp of Pierre Rousset, who was received as a master into the guild of cabinetmakers in 1765. It is finely decorated in vernis Martin in Chinese taste—and not Chinese lacquer as the catalogue assures us. It has exceptionally good proportions.

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Still life by Georges Braque.

Around the Spanish Galleries

GUINEVART, Galería Juan Mordó, Villanueva, 7, Madrid, through June.

Guinovart uses a very personal language in his sculpture-principally of figures and collages, solving the difficult question of identification between content and form.

His works are urbane, wooden cut-outs, slashed canvas, iron hinges, egg-shell, white, cloth wrapped around wood—a refusal to be confined within an accepted "frame." He ironically incorporates realist elements in a surrealist manner.

Finishing up the sale is a sprinkling of works by some fellow travelers of Impressionism: Armand Guillaumin (1843-1927), not at his very best, Henry Moret (1856-1913), Etchison as ever; Albert Lebourg (1849-1928); Gustave Loiseau (1865-1935); and Maximilien Luce (1858-1941), in one of his less inspired days. Here is the equivalent of last week's sale at Sotheby's (IHT, May 30-31)—leaving out, of course, the Derain and the Braque, both outstanding works.

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Art in London

A Self-Taught Classicist Paints

By Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON. June 5.—There is an extraordinary mixture of exhibitions in London again this week, ranging from the drawings and paintings of span at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, to the first ion exhibition of the work of French painter Frederic Barraud (1842-1926), at the ion Gallery.

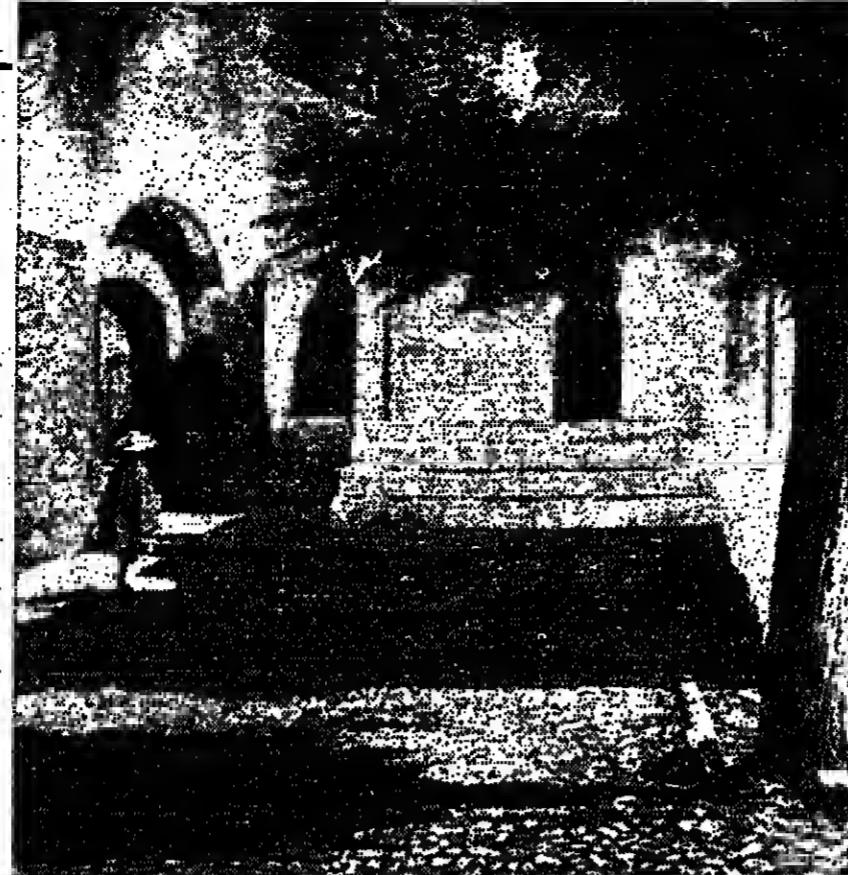
Christian (Anthony Christian Howard) blazed into a red art world last year with a remarkable collection of classic drawings of the utmost significance, made all the more so on the discovery that 22-year-old was entirely self-taught. This year he has added painting, and painting over, on the grand scale, of Italian and Moroccan life and landscape. For M. I. find the wild and J. Malian landscapes the most exciting; and there is, in a full complement of drawings. ***

The Alwin Gallery, Sean Connery, president of the Society of British Sculptors, holds his sixth one-man show, which consists of two "Figures out of Stone" and "Figures in Balance" from a projected series of "Figures on a Skyline." He is one of the most exciting works that major for so far produced. to an view at the Alwin recent oil paintings by Sean Barrett. These are still

The Arts Council of Great Britain has recently put the disused and long derelict tea-house in Kensington Gardens to good purpose, renaming it "classic lighting it, and opening it up under the name of the Serpentine Gallery, as a place for young British painters and sculptors to display their work. The current show

gives one room each to four young professionals, all of whom teach part-time in colleges of art.

John Dee teaches sculpture at Sunderland Polytechnic; his room is filled with constructions in wood, perspex and fluorescent lights. John Howitt, who teaches at Ealing School and Croydon College of Art, shows vast abstracts in acrylic on canvas, con-



"Kauen, Morocco" by Christian, at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, London.

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in the Arts Agenda

Royal Shakespeare Company opens its London season at the Aldwych with a production of *Dion Boucicat's "London Assurance,"* not in London since 1890. M. Eye is the director, Tagg designer, and the includes Donald Sinden and Dench. ***

Tchaikovsky Memorial Ballet Company will a 15-member troupe to for a tour of six countries from September to October. The troupe is tentatively scheduled to open Sept. 1 since before appearing in Roma, Lisbon, Madrid, Luxembourg and Frank-

series of seven concerts June 7 through 12 devoted to contemporary music will complete the current International Festival in Breslau and Rome, Italy. Included in the are works by John Terry Riley, Earle Brown, Ich Kegel, Pierre Boulez, Morton Feldman.

first performance of Boucicat's "Homé & Beethoven" will be part opening program of Tous les Messidor '70 festival June 10. The Toulouse Chamber Orchestra under Louis Alaux. The theme of the festival is "Beethoven and His" which will be carried a recital by Géza Anda, Royal Ballet of London with gram including Frederick M. choreography of "The 12th of Prometheus" and "Prometheus" ending the festival June 21. ***

ent works by 28 composers scheduled for the six days of the festival of the National Society of Contemporary Music in Basel, June 10 to 16. ***

Royal Opera's final new action of the London season is Strauss' "Salomé," cond. by Georg Solti, directed by Georg Everding and designed by Andrzej Majewski. Gracey sings Salomé, with June Vasey as Herodias, Ulfung as Herod and Ian Bailey as Jochanaan. performances will be June 24, 25 and July 1. On June 25, Joan Sutherland sings first of five performances

IS AMUSEMENTS

MERCURY CLUNY PALACE Grand Prize Winner 1970 CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

BENEATH THE PLANET APES

20th CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION An ARTHUR JACOBS Production

JAMES FRANCIS-KIM HUNTER MAURICE EVANS-LINDA HARRISON

CHARLOTTE HESTON

Directed by APAC PRODUCTIONS

ACCIDENT: MORT ABRAHAMS Directed by TEO POST Screenplay by PAUL DEHN Story by PAUL DEHN and MORT ABRAHAMS Based on Characters Created by PIERRE BOURDEAU Book by LEONARD ROSENMAN-PARISIANES Editor by DE LUCAS

Run by THE PLANET OF THE APES now in O.V. at the PLAZA

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May Jobless Rate Rose To 5%, U.S. Announces

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—The politically explosive U.S. unemployment rate rose to a seasonally-adjusted 5 percent in May from 4.8 percent in April, marking its fifth successive monthly increase, the Labor Department reported today.

The May rate set another five-year high, coming in even with February, 1966, when it was also 5 percent.

At its present rate, the jobless figure is well above the yearly aver-

age since 1965, but remains below the average for the long stretch from 1958 through 1964. The increase in the first five months of this year, however, is the largest for such a period since the recession of 1960.

The 0.2-point gain was only half the 0.4-point jump registered in April. But with inflation eating away at the salaries of those who are working, and increasing layoffs in several vital sectors of industry—defense and autos for example—criticism of the administration has mounted as steadily as the jobless rate.

Commenting on the employment figures, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said the rise in unemployment was "testimony to the failure of the administration's economic policies."

"Workers and consumers are paying the price for these policies," Mr. Meany said. "The worst inflation in 20 years and the highest interest rates in 100 years have been combined in recent months with the sharpest increase in unemployment in ten years."

The ratio of black to white unemployment rates in May remained at fractionally less than 2-to-1, as it has been in seven of the last eight months. The black rate fell from 8.7 percent to 8 percent during May, while the white workers' unemployment level rose 0.3 point to 4.8 percent.

Historically, rising unemployment has cut down inflation as cash available for spending, and thus demand slackens. But many economists argue that the face of U.S. inflation has changed—it is now fed by rising costs rather than demand factors.

The cost of living is rising at about 6 percent annually, the federal budget is admittedly showing a deficit; social unrest is growing, and worries are now being voiced by Republicans as well as Democrats that present administration policies are not enough to halt the inflationary spiral.

In such a climate, the rising jobless rate becomes increasingly embarrassing to an election-minded administration.

The actual number of jobless persons fell 170,000 to 3.4 million compared with 3.3 million for the same month in 1969. But the seasonally-adjusted level rose 160,000 to 4.1 million.

The unemployment growth occurred almost entirely among adults seeking full-time work. And all of the increase was among job losers, rather than new elements in the labor force.

Since December, unemployment has risen by nearly 1.3 million persons; 60 percent is attributable to lost jobs.

The administration, argued that the main factor behind the accelerated growth in unemployment in March and April was the expansion of the labor market beyond normal seasonal expectations.

Average hourly earnings for production workers on private payrolls rose by two cents in May to \$3.20, some 19 cents above the year-ago level.

'Odds Growing' U.S. Downturn Will Be Classified as Recession

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—"The odds are growing" that the current business downturn will be classified as the nation's fifth postwar business recession, the director of research for the National Bureau of Economic Research said yesterday.

But speaking at a forum sponsored by the New York Society of Security Analysts, F. Thomas Juster cautioned that the case for or against recession was not yet clear. "All you have at the moment," he said, "is a good case of uncertainty."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Juster said that the odds were that the slump would qualify as a recession.

The question has sensitive political as well as economic overtones.

The Nixon administration has maintained steadfastly that the economy is neither in a recession nor is one likely to develop. But the government has long since ceded to the National Bureau—a private research organization with which Arthur F. Burns, now Federal Reserve Board chairman, has been closely identified for most of his professional life—the determination of when there is, or is not, a recession.

Mr. Juster is chairman of the committee that has been appointed by the National Bureau to make this determination.

The key to whether or not a recession did develop, Mr. Juster said, could very well hinge on actual business capital spending. A "classifiable recession" had never developed, he noted, without an accompanying drop in outlays on new plant and equipment.

"The evidence there, I would say," he asserted, "is accumulating that the capital investment side is going to show some weakness. That seems to me to be getting increasingly clear, with every piece of evidence."

IOS Buffeted by Dissension In Top Management Ranks

By Jonathan C. Randal

GENEVA, June 5 (WP).—In charge of rescue-operation negotiations with outsiders for control of the beleaguered mutual fund empire.

Insiders said the elevation of Sir Eric, former director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and a relative newcomer to IOS ranks, reflected anger over separate attempts to spin off the lucrative German and British operations from the Geneva parent company's authority.

Only two days ago Sir Eric issued a stiff reminder that IOS was unwilling to sell off any of its profitable local operations as the price for an outside rescue operation.

Hammerman's position

Although a company spokesman insisted that Mr. Hammerman remained as interim president and chief executive officer, persistent reports claimed he had resigned or was being phased out of these functions and asked to concentrate on his former duties involving IOS insurance operations.

Company insiders said Mr. Hammerman had incurred Sir Eric's wrath by allegedly attempting to strike a separate deal with the London merchant bank Hilt Samuel for control of the company's International Life Insurance U.K. Ltd.

The Air Force said the plane would be designed to attack a heavily defended area by sweeping in at treetop level under the view of radars, and launch its atomic, subatomic, decoy, missiles and air-to-air defensive missiles.

According to one estimate, the plane could carry 32 nuclear-tipped missiles with a range of about 100 miles or more. The plane could carry a conventional bomb load of about 100,000 to 120,000 pounds.

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Fed's Gradual Credit Easing Is Continued

Money Supply Grows At 9.8% Annual Rate

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System continued to pursue a policy of gradual credit expansion in the latest two-week period, banking statistics published yesterday disclosed.

Except for the important money-supply figure, all the reserve and monetary aggregates climbed and most of the sensitive short-term market rates were either unchanged or easier in the most recent statement weeks.

Moreover, although the money-supply figure declined by \$1.3 billion, to \$268.1 billion, the Fed bank of St. Louis computed the seasonally-adjusted annual rate of increase in money over the latest three months at 9.8 percent, up from 9.2 percent a week earlier.

Credit policy was felt unevenly, however, within the banking system. The biggest New York City banks were in a relatively comfortable position, so were "country" banks outside the major money centers.

Banks in Chicago and other centers appeared somewhat strapped for funds. A Fed spokesman said he could not account for this situation, though he did point out that the Memorial Day weekend occurred during the latest statement period. Borrowings by all reserve-member banks at the discount window climbed to a daily average of \$1.2 billion in the most recent week, the highest level since the first week in February.

Industry Sets Own Broker Failure Plan

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—Most U.S. investors would be protected against losses in the event of brokerage-house failures by a private insurance corporation that the securities industry has decided to establish in a rare example of industry-wide cooperation.

A task force of representatives from all sectors of the industry has concluded that the corporation will be set up and funded. While the amount of cash to be made available initially has not been determined, it was understood that it would exceed \$50 million.

The decision has been made at a time of mounting concern over the possibility of Wall Street failures. Many brokerage houses are known to have lost substantial amounts of money in the relentless bear market that swept through last year and into 1970.

Ralph D. Denunzio, vice-chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the task force, informed the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday of the decision.

Earlier in the day, SEC chairman James H. Dugan had told Congress that investors "urgently" need protection against losses from collapses and recommended that an independent non-profit corporation be set up to promptly repair customers of firms that run into serious financial difficulties.

He noted that 35 houses, mostly small broker-dealers, have gone under since mid-1968.

The interindustry task force's conclusions appear to be closely in line with Mr. Dugan's suggestions.

Mr. Denunzio said he had told Mr. Dugan that the industry's final proposals would be ready within ten days.

In addition to the more than \$50 million to be put up by the brokerage industry, some federal funding would be involved. "We are contemplating that in addition to our funds there would be treasury funds," Mr. Denunzio said.

The only meaningful protection against investor losses today is the Special Fund of the NYSE, which currently has an authorized cushion of \$55 million.

The exchange is considering increasing the size of the fund, but such plans may have to be revised if the new insurance corporation is set up. The NYSE fund protects only customers of member firms.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

WASHINGTON, June 5 (Reuters).—Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., chairman of the House Commerce and Finance subcommittee, said he would give the task force and the SEC until June 15 to agree on a plan and present it to Congress.

Pending before both Rep. Moss's panel and a Senate Banking Committee is legislation to create a broker-dealer insurance corporation.

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I.C.I.F. is the only Mutual Fund with a proved success record of investing directly into the commodity market. It is the only field of investment normally available to the general public. Leverage is available to approved clients.

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Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

Big Board Drop Puts Dow at 695

"we're not out of the woods yet," and "plenty of customers still are crying over the losses they show in this bear market."

In brokerage board rooms, the faces of tapewatchers seemed to match the weather during trading hours—dampened but no thunderstorms.

A number of glamour stocks ended with losses of between one and two points, among them IBM, Fairchild Camera, Burroughs, Texas Instruments and Honeywell. Avon Products, down 3 1/8 to 145, continued to soften. But Disney climbed 2 1/8 to 118 1/4.

Lone New High

General Cigar, the only new 1970 high traded at a peak price of 38—or more than double its low this year—before closing at 38 1/8, up 3 5/8. Early this year, its sales and earnings were reported by the company to be running ahead of



Can any mutual fund match these no-load terms, plus the American Plan? Ask them!

The \$100,000,000 Switch-to-IIG contest

Jerome D. Hoffman, President of IIG Sales, the fastest growing financial organization in the world, announces the greatest contest in the history of the mutual fund industry - the One Hundred Million

Dollar switch contest, in 180 days. **ASK THEM!**

We are growing three times faster than our leading competitors were at our age. We are buying properties at the rate of over \$10 million per month, not only in America, but in Athens, Rome,

Florence, Paris and London. Are our competitors doing this? **ASK THEM!**

You and other salesmen throughout the world can participate.

SWITCH, SWITCH, SWITCH, TO IIG PRODUCTS. ASK THEM!

It costs your client nothing to switch as all IIG funds are no-load. These include the REAL ESTATE FUND OF AMERICA (a major real estate growth fund which invests mainly in new construction), and the FUND OF THE SEVEN SEAS (the world's first fund to invest a major part of its assets in ships and shipping). **ASK THEM!**

IIG pays the highest non-reducing commission in the industry on all new or switch business (and yet it still costs your client nothing). **ASK THEM!**

IIG pays you, in addition to your commission, 1% per year (in cash) as long as your client's money remains in the fund. This is the American Plan. No other fund can match it. **ASK THEM!** The REFA portfolio contains such properties as the 410-room Wilshire Hyatt House in Hollywood, California; the 584-unit Ambassador Arms West, Flint, Michigan; the 214-unit Branford Hills Apartments, Branford, Connecticut; the nine-storey Sea Cliff Towers, Staten Island, New York, etc. etc...

Conditions of the Contest

All prizes will be awarded on condition that International Investors Group receives a world-wide production of at least \$50 million worth of switched investments within the period of the contest - 180 days, beginning June 1st, 1970.

1st Prize — You can make for yourself A MINIMUM of \$1,000 per month for the rest of your life... if you have the highest personal volume in switches during this 180-day period.

2nd Prize — The next 25 most successful salesmen who, during this period, produce the highest volume of personal switches will each receive a brand new de luxe American car—including the import taxes of their respective countries.

3rd Prize — A secure future with IIG. There is no better company. Get set and GO. THE CONTEST IS ON! SWITCH, SWITCH, SWITCH, to IIG.

Not only salesmen in the field, but IIG staff will share in prizes. Fifteen cars of the same quality will be awarded to members of administrative staff in London and elsewhere.

Jerome D. Hoffman.

Jerome D. Hoffman, President



Holmes Brown (left), chairman of the New York Board of Trade, talks with Jerome D. Hoffman (center), president of IIG Sales and New York's former Mayor, Robert F. Wagner, chairman of IIG. All have switched to IIG.

I.I.G. (LONDON) SERVICES LIMITED

The U.K. Service Company for International Investors Group (Sales) Ltd.

Thorn House, P.O. Box 10, Upper St. Martins Lane, London W.C.2. Telephone: 01-836 4455 Cables: Usrlstate, London, W.C.2. Telex: 267505

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg.	— 1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg.	— 1970 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg.
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Power Engineer

Requirements: University degree in engineering with practical experience in the electric power utility field, particularly in the managerial and technical aspects of power generation and distribution; experience in design and construction of powerplants; several years' service with a public utility organization or consulting engineers catering to public utilities; ability to appraise power projects.

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The Corporation offers interesting and challenging work in an international atmosphere based in Washington, D.C. but with frequent opportunity for international travel. Appointments will preferably be of indefinite duration with career prospects. Entrance salaries are normally in the range \$14,000 to \$20,000 tax free depending on the candidate's qualifications and experience and with good prospects of advancement based on merit. Family passage and moving expenses are paid. Fringe benefits include home leave travel at two-year intervals, liberal pension plan, health scheme and assistance toward children's education.

Candidates must be in good health and preferably in age group 22-35. Ability to write clear and concise reports in English in addition to knowledge of French or Spanish would be an advantage.

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Requirements: Technical education to degree standard, minimum of five years' experience in the production of man-made fibres. The Corporation's interest is in the development of man-made fibres and applicants who can demonstrate sound general knowledge of a number of sectors of the industry in contrast to specialized knowledge of a particular sector are desired. Applicants should be conversant with current developments in the technologies involved and their possible effects on the economics of the industry.

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Requirements: Engineering qualification, minimum two years' industrial experience, and general knowledge of variety of industries. Background of several years' consultancy work highly desirable.

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Those interested should submit a detailed resume to:

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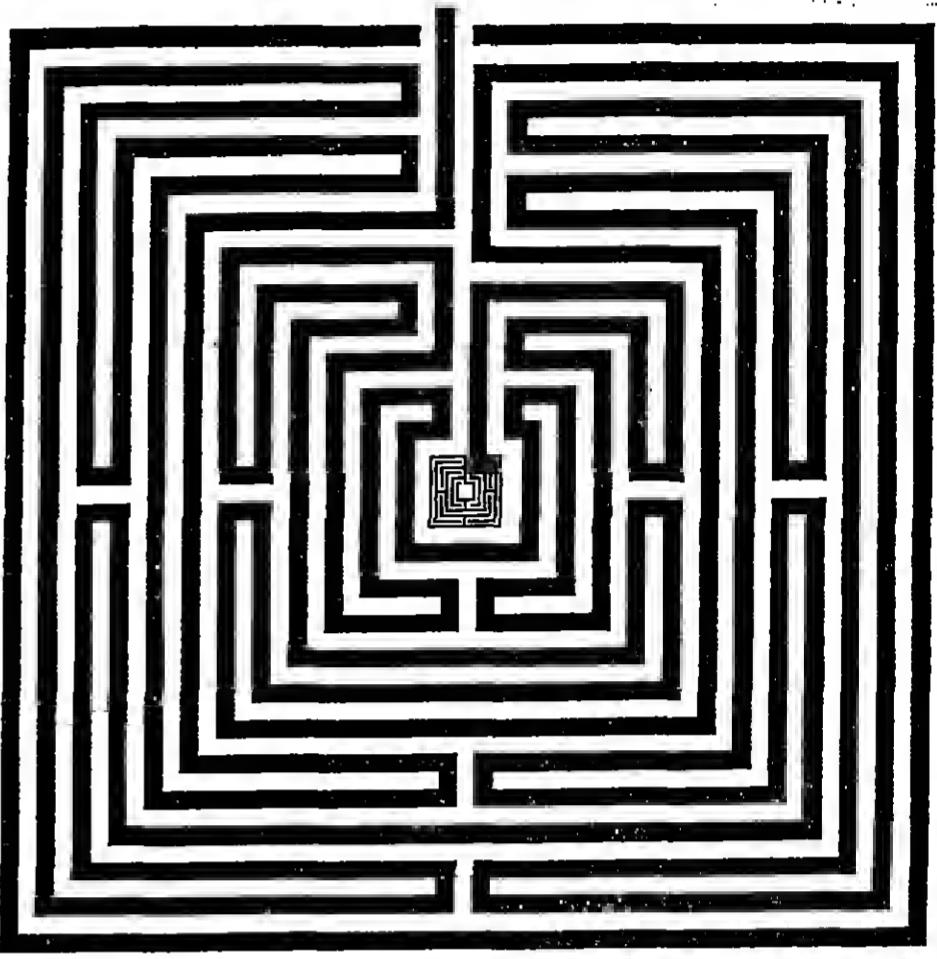
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Gains Final With Miss Niessen

Mrs. Court Easily Beats Miss Heldman

By Mike Katz

PARIS, June 5.—It was over mercifully quick, a kind of athletic euthanasia.

Forty-two minutes for Helga Niessen of West Germany to rout Karen Kranzke of Australia, forty minutes for Margaret Court of Australia to rout Julie Heldman of New York.

The women's semi-finals of the French Open tennis tournament today were no matches. They were as suspenseful as digging for the grist in a box of Crackerjacks. They were an interesting as the lack of a corn flakes package.

Gilbert Ties Hebert to Top Kemper Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 5 (UPI).—C. L. Gilbert, who prefers to be called Ghibby, left the golf sur last week and went home to Hollywood, Fla., while his wife gave birth to their third son. Back in the circuit yesterday, with a new hub affiliation, the 28-year-old professional scored a 66 in the 160,000 Kemper Open to tie the 42-year-old Lionel Hebert for the 1st-day lead.

While Hebert ran in eight birdies in his best round "in a long, long time," Gilbert played through a six squat at the Quail Hollow Country Club to deadlock the former Professional Golfers Association champion.

Gilbert, who announced he had agreed to represent the Bonaventure Club of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., at a 33 on each nine of the 7½-yard, par-72 course.

The greens, slowed by intermittent showers, didn't bother either Hebert or Gilbert. The latter had seven birdies, four on the back nine, which he played first. His lone bogey came after he took three putts for a 5 at the par-5, 340-yard, 18th.

Lou Graham of Nashville chipped in for an eagle at his last hole, a 21 that gave him 67. Graham, 46, had seven birdies, one the last.

If the matches were dull today, so were the attendance figures. Only about 70 persons were in the stands for the start of the Niessen-Kranzke match. A crowd of about 2,000 was on hand for the semi-finals of the men's doubles, especially to root for the French Davis Cup team of Georges Goven and François Jaufré.

No amount of rooting could prevent Arthur Ashe and Charles Pasarell, the second-string U.S. Davis Cup tandem and seeded No. 2 here, from winning easily. The scores were 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. They met the top-seeded Romanians, Ilie Nastase and Ion Tiriac, who defeated Dick Caley and Anthony Stone of Australia, 6-4, 5-7, 9-7, 6-3.

Jack Nicklaus, who had never expected here previously, needed a day and may alter his preparations for the U.S. Open championship, pending on how he fares tomorrow. Nicklaus had only one ride. The Open begins June 18, and Nicklaus hopes to do well enough here to skip next week's stop in the Western Open.

Leaving Scores

Wolfgang Hebert 33-38-66
Johannes Kranzke 33-33-66
Lou Graham 31-38-67
Bob Niessen 34-34-68
Mike Hill 35-34-68
Art Wall 35-33-68
Tom Warkopf 34-34-68
John Hebert 34-33-68
Ed Soren 34-33-68
Jerry Jones 34-33-68
Bob Blore 34-30-69
Devil Weese 32-37-69
Jens Littler 35-34-69
Arnold Palmer 34-34-69
John Mahaffey 34-34-69
Mike Roche 34-34-70
Tom Egan 35-35-70
Bruce Chapman 35-34-70
Bob Foy 35-35-70
Cesar Stanudo 36-34-70
U. Gobber 36-34-70
Bob O'Leary 35-34-70
Jim Grant 34-34-70

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Marmolada, Italy, Michele Dancelli of Italy won the 16th stage of the Giro d'Italia, 160 km. in 4:40. Dancelli kept the overall lead in 8:40. Marchi kept the second place in 8:40.

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Art Buchwald

Dinner for One

WASHINGTON. — You don't see as many fathers and sons dining out as you used to. The problem seems to be that not many restaurants are set to handle some of the clothes their clients' sons are wearing.

The other night my friend McGroarty suggested to his son Marshall that they go to a first-class restaurant to celebrate his graduation from high school.

"Great," said Marshall. "Let's go."

"I think you'd better put on a shirt," McGroarty suggested.

"I have a sweatshirt on. What's wrong with it?"

"I thought you might put on a shirt and a tie," McGroarty said.

"What are we going to—a wedding?" Marshall demanded.

"Most good restaurants prefer you to wear a tie," McGroarty said.

"What for?" Marshall demanded.

"So you can get soup on it," McGroarty shouted. "Now put on a shirt and tie and don't give me any lip."

McGroarty's wife came rushing in. "What's all the shouting about?"

McGroarty said, "I'm taking him to Paul Young's restaurant for graduation and he won't even put on a tie!"

"Put on a tie," Mrs. McGroarty said. "And a coat too. Your father wants to be proud of you."

"What does putting on a shirt and tie have to do with him being proud of me?"

Lost: One Head

BORDEAUX, France, June 5 (Reuters).—A lost property of deer head is puzzling over its latest find—a shrunken Amazonian Indian head. The tiny four-inch-high head was in a parcel passed to the lost-property center of the French postal service after its label had fallen off.

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